39, 35, 34 and 31 of Muthsandra, till it meets the South-West corner of the latter survey number, then it turns South-West and runs for about 38 chains along the northern boundary Kayamgutta Kamblipura, till it meets the North-East corner of Survey No. 39 of Sathyavara.

South.—From the last named point the line turns west and runs for about 3 chains along the north side of the same survey number, turns north and runs for about 5 chains along the east side of Survey No. 34 and also along the east side of Survey No. 33 to the North-East corner of the latter survey number, turns west and runs along the north side of Survey No. 29 turns north along the east side of Sathyavara village site and Survey No. 1 to the North-East corner of the latter survey number, then turns west and runs along the North side of Survey No. 1 turns north-west and runs for a distance of about 20 chains along the east side of Survey No. 27, turns South-West and runs for a distance of about 15 chains along the north side of Survey No. 27 to the South-East corner of Survey No. 17 of Yenagunte.

West.—Thence the line turns north and runs along the east side of Survey No. 17, turns west and runs along the north sides of Survey Nos. 17 and 16, turns north and runs for a distance of about 8 chains along the east side of Survey No. 15 and the east sides of Survey Nos. 12 and 11, turns east and runs along the south side of the village site, turns north and runs along the east side of the same village site, the East sides of Survey Nos. 1 and 2 of Yenagunte, then it runs on for a distance of about 10 chains along the eastern boundary of Kayamgutta Yettina Vaderapura, turns east and runs along the southern boundary of the said Kayamgutta village then it winds round the west, south and east sides of Sadappanahalli village site, turns North-East and runs along the south sides of Survey Nos. 2, 16 and 15 to the South-East corner of the latter survey number, turns north and runs for about 1½ chains along the east side of Survey No. 15 turns North-East and runs along the south sides of Survey Nos. 19, 20 and 21 to the South-East corner of the latter survey number turns north and runs along the east side of Survey No. 21, turns west and runs along the north sides of Survey Nos. 21 and 22, turns south and runs along the west side of Survey No. 22, turns West and runs for about 2 chains along the north side of Survey No. 19, turns North-West and runs along the east side of Survey No. 25, turns east and runs for a distance of about 1½ chains along the south side of Survey No. 24 and along the south side of Survey No. 23 it its South-East corner, turns north and runs along the east side of Survey No. 23, turns west and runs along the north side of Survey No. 23, turns and runs for about 5 chains along the east side of Survey No. 24, turns east and runs along the Nala (Feeder to the Southern Pinakini river) to its branching, turns west to the South-East corner of Survey No. 7 of Attibele, then goes round the east and north sides of the said survey number to the South-East corner of Survey No. 6 of Attibele, turns north and runs along the east side of Survey No. 6 of Attibele to its north-east corner and then along south sides along the left of a cart-track of Survey Nos. 40, 38 and 29, of Valageripura, turns north and runs along the east side of Survey No. 29 to the South-East corner of Survey No. 37 (*b*) thence it turns west and runs along the south side of Survey No. 10 of Kodipura then it winds round the west, south and east sides of Survey No. 9 of the said village to the starting point.

No. 313—*C. B.* 3-29-2, *dated* 20*th*—22*nd July* 1929.

In items 6 (ii) of the promotions in the grade of Senior Assistant Commissioners, sanctioned in Government Notification No. 239—C. B. 3-29-1, dated 17th July 1929, the date "2nd January 1929" may be substituted for "2nd February 1929."

By Order,

R. RANGA RAO,

Offg *Chief Secretary to Government.*

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

No. D. 21—*J. S.* 19-28-7, *dated* 3*rd July* 1929.

The temporary Auditor's Certificate of Mr. K. Srinivasa Raghavachar, B.A., L.T., withdrawn in Notification No. D. 10390—J. S. 19-28-3, dated the 8th April 1929 is hereby restored.

No. D. 447—*Geol.* 39-28-18, *dated* 13*th July* 1929.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Mysore Petroleum Regulation I of 1923, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to make the following amendments in the Rules to regulate the possession and transport of petroleum which were published in Notification No. D. 7711-Geol. 39-28-6, dated the 24th January 1929, for general information.

AMENDMENTS.

In Chapter I of Part II of the said Rules :—

For Rules 6, 7 and 8 the following shall be substituted :—

"6 Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain 10,000 gallons of petroleum and is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited shall be electrically connected with the earth in an efficient manner by means of not less than two separate and distinct connections placed at opposite extremities of such tank or receptacle and the roof and all metal connections of such tank or receptacle shall be in efficient electrical contact with the body of such tank or receptacle.

Explanation.—A tank or receptacle shall be deemed to be so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited if it is not in close proximity to any other tank or receptacle or to any building not forming part of the installation and if it is surrounded by a wall or embankment or sunk in an excavation, the enclosure thus formed being sufficient to contain the whole contents of the tank or receptacle.

7. Not less than once in every year the connections and contacts referred to in Rule 6 shall be inspected and tested by the General Electric Inspector of the Mysore Electrical Department who shall be given every facility for such inspection by the licensee of the tank or receptacle. The General Electric Inspector shall conduct the tests in such manner as may be prescribed by the Chief Electrical Engineer and prepare a report of the result in duplicate. One of the copies shall be furnished to the licensee and the other submitted to the Chief Electrical Engineer who shall forward it without avoidable delay with his remarks to the Director of Industries and Commerce for record.

8. The fee payable for tests carried out under Rule 7 shall be Rs. 10 a year for each connection, but shall not exceed Rs. 50 for any number of connections relating to one receptacle. In case the test discloses an unsatisfactory connection, and the need for rectification, the licensee shall nevertheless be liable to pay the prescribed fee and be likewise liable to pay a fee at the same rate for every subsequent test which may be necessary till the connections are passed by the Director of Industries and Commerce on the report of the General Electrical Inspector.

* * * *

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TESTING LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS ATTACHED TO PETROLEUM PREMISES OF ELECTRIC EARTHS ON PETROLEUM TANKS.

1. First examine visually all joints and connections above ground to discover if any of these are loose or disconnected.

2. If accessible examine the point or points on the Lightning rod to see if it is firmly fixed to the Lightning rod. Notice whether any of the staples fastening the conductor to the walls have come away.

3. The actual test should be conducted during the dry season.

4. The best instrument that can be used for this purpose is the earth Tester (consisting of an ohm meter and a generator mounted in the same case made by the well known firm Evershed and Vignoles Ltd., London) which gives results very accurately by a single direct reading.

METHOD OF TESTING GENERAL.

The instrument should be placed on a steady base and connected up according to the diagram given below for the type of test to be carried out. The generator handle should be turned clockwise at about 100 revolutions per minute, the actual speed being unimportant. Before starting any test the range switch should be set to the higher range. If the reading obtained is below 1—10th of the maximum scale value, the range switch should be moved over to the lower range.

FIG I

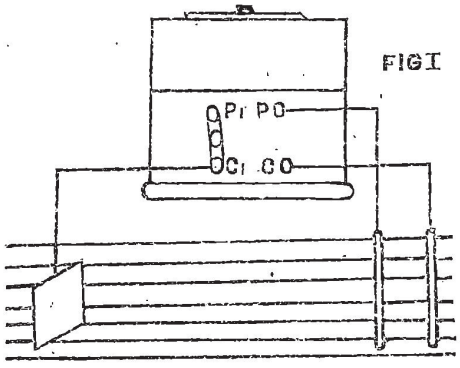
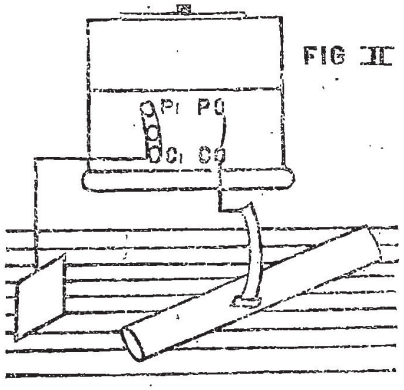


FIG II



Testing an earth plate or eathed metal Structure..

The two terminals P1. and C1. on the left being linked the terminal C1. is connected to the earth plate or metal structure to be tested, while the other two terminals P. and C. are connected to two temporary earths as shown in Fig. 1.

The temporary earths employed for the various tests mentioned above may consist of 1" gas piping driven two or three feet into the ground. Water, preferably salt water, should be poured round the pipes in order to improve the contact structure, the temporary earth connected to the terminal P should be at least 10 feet from the earth plate or structure, the temporary earth connected to the terminal C. being a further two feet or so away.

5. Testing an earth plate or Earthed metal structure when a low resistance earth is available.

If an earth plate or metal structure such as a water main, is available whose resistance to earth is known to be negligible, the connections may be simplified and may follow the scheme shown in Fig. 2 terminals P1. and C1. are linked and connected to the earth plate and the other two terminals P. and C. are connected together and to the metal structure.

NOTE.—If the above instrument is not available the next best method of testing is by using the Wheatstone Bridge with the auxiliary earths.

7. When testing petroleum tanks, it should be made positively certain that petrol vapour is not present.

7. The result of the test should not be considered satisfactory unless the resistance of the Lightning Conductors attached to the petroleum tanks is found to be less than 10 Ohms.

By Order,

N. RAMA RAO,

Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

LAW SECRETARIAT.

No. P. 413—*Cts.* 9-29-1, *dated 17th July* 1929.

Under section 8 (1) of the Mysore Village Courts Regulation 1913, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to establish with effect from 1st September 1929, a Village Court at Muregamudla, Chintamani Taluk, with jurisdiction over the said village.

No. P. 496—*Cts.* 8-29-2, *dated* 19—20*th July* 1929.

Government direct that the Village Court established at Karudi, Goribidnur Taluk, in Notification No. P. 2768—Cts. 7-25-6, dated 2nd December 1925 be abolished from 1st August 1929.

No. P. 501—*Cts.* 3-29-2, *dated* 20*th July* 1929.

Under section 12 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1904. Government are pleased to direct, in modification of previous orders, that the Sub-Division Officer and *Ex-officio* 1st Class Magistrate, Bangalore Sub-Division, shall cease to exercise, and the First Magistrate, Bangalore, shall have, jurisdiction in respect of cases under Chapter VIII (except section 106) of the said Code arising in the Bangalore Taluk, excluding the Bangalore City.

No. P. 543—*Cts.* 9-29-6, *dated* 20*th*—22*nd July* 1929.

Under section 3 (2) of the Mysore Village Courts Regulation 1913, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to group with effect from 1st September 1929 the marginally noted villages in the Srinivaspur Taluk with the village of Yeldur in the said Taluk and to direct that the village court established at Yeldur under Notification No. J. 433—Cts. 29-15-2, dated 3rd August 1915 shall have and exercise jurisdiction over all the villages so grouped.

1. Achampalli	9. Kathibisanahalli
2. Harlakunte	10. Adavikurupalli
3. Chadigenagar	11. Hosahalli
4. Uppakunte	12. Neelattoor
5. Lakshmisagar	13. Peddapalli
6. Yadarur	14. Gottikunte
7. Kolathur	15. Seegepalli
8. Sitsireddihalli	

By Order,

P. MAHADEVAYYA,

Secretary to Government,
Law Department.